

upon larval characters: adult beetles of *Hemipeplus* and of *Mycterus* reflect few features in common beyond those of the entire order.

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A NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF THE SPIDER *ARACHOSIA CUBANA* (BANKS) IN VIRGINIA (ARANEAE: ANYPHAENIDAE) – My recent synopsis (Hoffman, 2002) of the Virginia species of anyphaenid spiders treated this species under the name *Oxysoma*

cubana, provided two new locality records for the Coastal Plain, and cast doubt on an earlier published record by Howell & Pienkowski (1971) for Montgomery County. The notably scarce material available to Platnick (1974) when he revised the family implied a basically maritime distribution in eastern United States. Montgomery County, Virginia thus seemed to me “biogeographically improbable.” Recently acquired specimens of this species from two localities in southwestern Virginia are noteworthy in confirming the presence of *A. cubana* in the mountains of the state and cancelling my unjustified suspicion of the previous record. To the known localities, I can now add:

Floyd County: sedge meadow beside US 221, 2 km west of Willis, 17-18 June 2004, S. M. Roble (VMNH, 1 m), and *Grayson County*: New River at the US 221/58 bridge, southwest of Galax, 9 June 2005, S. M. Roble (VMNH, 1m). These specimens differ slightly from Coastal Plain males in lacking a black stripe at the base of each leg spine, but agree closely in details of male genitalia.

Although *A. cubana* is easily recognizable as an anyphaenid (general habitus, clustered eyes, lamellate paronychial hair tufts), it differs strikingly from the other Nearctic genera of the family in lacking any trace of the retrolateral tibial apophysis of the male pedipalp. Ramirez (2003) transferred the species from *Oxysoma* to *Arachosia*, as the only local member of the subfamily Amaurobioidinae.

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